

JUNE 19, 1824

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AND ISRAEL, UNDER THE REIGNS OF

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INCLUDING

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RELIGION

SCIENCE

The Columbian Star.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1824.

[No. 26.]

The Columbian Star.

A COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CON-

VENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-

TION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Published every Saturday,

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE,

NORTH E STREET,

WASHINGTON CITY.

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business, to JOHN S. MERRAN, the publisher,

at the Columbian Office.

Profits of the work sacred to the cause of

the Gospel.

Communication.

For the Columbian Star.

PRIVATE CONVERSATION WITH THE IMPER-

IAL, ON THE SUBJECT OF RELIGION.

The salvation proposed to fallen man,

the "Gospel of the grace of God," is so

valuable, that no exertions should be spar-

ed, which, under the divine blessing, may

bring it home to the hearts of our fellow-

creatures. Among the various methods

that have been adopted to promote this

great object, we may include, *private con-*

versations with the impenitent, on the subject

of religion; a method, which, though easy

to be pursued, is, nevertheless, by too many

criminally neglected. By young converts

this method of doing good is almost uni-

formally adopted. Being just delivered from

the "wrath to come," and ravished with

the divine charms and glory of the blessed

Redeemer, their whole souls are engaged

in warning sinners of their danger, inviting

them to "taste, and see that the Lord is

good." "Knowing the terrors of the Lord,"

and the compassion of the Saviour, they

persuade men."

A similar course of conduct was pursued

by those on whom special benefits were con-

ferred by Christ in the days of his humili-

ation. When the woman of Samaria, with

whom the Saviour conversed at Jacob's well,

had ascertained his true character, "she

might repair to the courts of the Lord, are disposed to avail themselves of so distinguished a privilege. Might not persons of this description, by some friendly admonition, by some earnest entreaty, by some direct, yet, affectionate appeal to their consciences, be induced to "consider their latter end," to ponder their ways, to think of judgment and eternity? And if such should be the result of Christian faithfulness, in relation to only one immortal soul, how richly would that faithfulness be rewarded! A fellow creature would be emancipated from the thralldom of sin and Satan, and introduced "into the glorious liberty of the sons of God." "He that converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death;" and, at an event so glorious and divine, we are taught to believe, Heaven is filled with rapture.

If, however, there were none of the class of men just described, to be found, still there would be good reason for the private exhortations and warnings of Christians. Although it is ordinarily "pleased God, by the foolishness of preaching, to save them who believe," yet, experience abundantly proves, that humbler endeavours for this purpose have not been made in vain. It is safe to believe, that, by the smiles of Heaven upon the pious counsel and faithful warnings of parents and children, of brothers and friends, thousands have been convinced of sin, and turned from the power of it to the living God.

Private admonitions to sinners are not among the least successful means, of evincing the benevolent principles of pure and undefiled religion; of manifesting and increasing a tender concern for the salvation of ruined man; and of exhibiting a consistency of character, which the world cannot but approve. Who, then, can doubt the propriety, or, should it not rather be said, the duty of Christians, thus to deal with their fellow men? For, when by the conduct of its professors, religion is made to appear, as it most eminently is, benevolent, the mouths of gainsayers are stopped; when the saints of the most high God really feel a concern, to promote the everlasting interests of immortal souls, there is reason to believe, that fervent, effectual prayer, will be offered up to the Father of Mercies; that frequent devout supplications will ascend to the throne of grace, for the copious effusions of the Holy Ghost, without which, Paul may plant, and Apollos water, in vain. O, then, let the friends of the Redeemer, the friends of man, who, amid the light of this "day of wonders," "sleep, as do others," awake from their lethargy, and do, with their might, what their hands find to do.

ORIGIN.

Religious Selections.

From the Rev. Mr. Sharp's Election Sermon.

NATIONAL BLESSINGS.

It would be impossible in one discourse, to enumerate all the blessings of our social and political condition. I shall therefore confine myself to such topics as are suggested by the prediction in our text." In doing this you will not fail to observe, a remarkable coincidence between the blessings that were promised to the Jews, and those for which our nation is so highly distinguished.

1st. It was predicted, that their population should greatly increase. "I will multiply them, and they shall not be few." In the sacred writings, nothing is more common, than to describe the prosperity of a nation by the number of its inhabitants. The promise made to Abram, that his seed should be as the stars of heaven for multitude, was an assurance that they would become a mighty and prosperous people. When Moses was about to resign the cares of office, he expressed his desires for the prosperity of the Israelites in the following prayer: "The Lord God of your Fathers make you a thousand times so many as ye are, and bless you, as he hath promised you." It was also mentioned by another prophet as a special token of divine favour, that a little one should become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation.

There may, indeed, be such a state of society, and such arrangements concerning the distribution of property, that an increase of population may be viewed with dread. Even men of enlarged and philosophical minds may only consider it, as the introduction of so many human beings to swell the tide of misery and vice which already flows through the poorest classes of the community.

But there is nothing in our political institutions, or the possible limitation of our means of subsistence, which can make an increase of population, a subject of gloomy foreboding to us. So far from this, when we read the history of our country, and learn from how small a beginning we have already become a numerous people, we are sensible we have great cause for gratitude.

When the pious and feeble band of Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, and asked, as a boon, that they might be permitted to dwell among savages; who among them could have thought, that their posterity would have extended over so many States? Had any of the number been endowed with the gift of prophecy, and like the bards of old described what would be the condition and increase of their descendants after the lapse of two hundred years, he would have been to them as one that dreamed. They could not have believed him for joy. But God has multiplied us, so that we are not few. There are at this time more than a million and a half of inhabitants in New-England; and it has been stated by respect-

Jeremiah xxx. 19, 20, 21.

able authority, "that there are now more than a million of people, descendants of New-England ancestry, living free and happy, in regions which sixty years ago were tracts of unpenetrated forest." And what is still more gratifying, these people have carried with them from the homes of their fathers, the love of literature and religion; and those habits of industry, virtue and economy, for which New-England has been so justly celebrated.

When from the sons of the Pilgrims we direct our attention to the present number of inhabitants in the United States, we shall find, that the population of no other modern nation has advanced with equal rapidity. At the commencement of the war of the Revolution, there were about three millions of people, and now there are nine millions enjoying the blessings of rational freedom; and having the means of support in their power. There are also physical and moral causes peculiar to this country, now in operation, which render it certain, that in the ordinary course of Providence, its inhabitants will be exceedingly numerous.

Now as a great population must bring within our reach more of the necessities and comforts of life; and by facilitating to a greater extent the distribution of labour, must also make us less dependant on other nations, and less liable to insult and wrongs; we cannot do otherwise, than view it as a great blessing, that God has multiplied us, and we are not few.

I need not tell you, my respected hearers, that the real glory and prosperity of a nation do not consist in the hereditary rank, or titled privileges of a very small class in the community; in the great wealth of the few, and the great poverty of the many; in the splendid palaces of nobles, and the wretched huts of a numerous and half-famished peasantry. No! such a state of things may give pleasure to proud, ambitious, and selfish minds, but there is nothing here on which the eye of a patriot can rest with unmingled satisfaction. In his deliberate judgment;

"Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay; Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade; A breath can make them, as a breath can make them."

But a bold peasantry, their country's pride, When once destroy'd, can never be suppli'd."

It is an intelligent, virtuous, free and extensive population, able by their talents and industry to obtain a competent support, which constitutes the strength and prosperity of a nation.

2d. One of the advantages arising to a community possessing the character I have just described, is, the impression made on other nations of their greatness and power. Here we perceive a very distinct resemblance between the promise made to Israel, and the commanding attitude in which the United States stand forth to the view of the kingdoms of the earth. The Lord said, concerning his ancient people; "I will also glorify them, and they shall not be small." That is, he would make them appear great and formidable in the eyes of surrounding nations. The same promise in substance had been made to their ancestors, just before they entered Canaan. "This day, said the Almighty, will I begin to put the dread of thee, and the fear of thee, upon the nations that are under the whole heaven, who shall hear report of thee." You can easily suppose, that this must have operated as a powerful check on the unjust and ambitious designs of neighbouring princes, and thus have contributed much to the peace of the nation. In the same manner God has glorified the American people. And the fruits of this blessing are seen in the quiet repose they enjoy at home, and the unrivalled prosperity of their commerce abroad.

Events have taken place in the history of our country, which have indelibly impressed every European government with the conviction of our power. It was remarked, by one of our most eminent statesmen, more than half a century ago, when referring to the difficulties which finally terminated in the Independence of his country; "Our Fathers were a good people, we have been a free people, and if you will not let us remain so any longer, we shall be a great people." Whether these words were written in the spirit of prophecy or not, they have literally been fulfilled. God has exalted us in the sight of the nations.

3d. The permanency of their Civil Institutions is enumerated among the causes why the people of Israel would be thankful. "Their children also, shall be as aforetime, and their congregation shall be established before me." They shall be restored to the blessings which their ancestors enjoyed. The people at large shall be established. The compact which binds them together, shall be indissoluble. And is there, I ask, a people under Heaven, who in this respect have equal cause of thankfulness with ourselves? We have a government founded in reason, and the fitness of things. It emanates from the will of the Sovereign People. It is adapted, as all governments should be, to promote the greatest good of the whole. And while it wisely provides for the honour and dignity of the officers of State, yet it also provides, that all their power and authority shall be derived from, and dependant upon the people.

We have no great military power to awe us into submission to unjust and arbitrary measures; or to put on us chains of bondage, and make us wear them. The means, on which we chiefly rely for national defence consist in a Militia, whose interest and hap-

pinness are identified with those of the people, and who in fact are the people. There can therefore be no danger, that an organized body of men, who are habitually engaged in the peaceful and profitable avocations of life, should ever use their arms for the insane purpose of destroying their own sacred rights and dear bought liberties.

4th. It was stated by the Prophet, that his people would be joyful, because their nobles should be of themselves, and their governor should proceed from the midst of them.

Such a change in their political condition, must have appeared to them an invaluable blessing. They had been long under a foreign yoke. The nobles who had governed them, were regardless of their welfare. They took their young men to grind, and the children fell under the wood. They also added insult to injury. For they carried them away captive, required of them a song; and they that wasted them, required of them mirth. It was therefore impossible for them to be restored to liberty and independence, and to have rulers from among themselves, without sensations of unutterable joy.

Nor can the possession of similar blessings be overlooked by us without incurring the guilt of ingratitude. There was a time when some of you are not too old to remember, when your nobles came from abroad, and strangers exercised authority over you. Men whose feelings, habits, and pretensions, were dissimilar to your own, held the highest offices in the State. Many of them, no doubt, were persons of much private worth and general excellence of character. But the source from whence they derived their dignity and power, and the conditions on which they retained them, forbade their taking that earnest and undivided interest in the welfare of the Commonwealth, which may always be expected from men of principle, when chosen by the people.

It is not the least advantage of a popular government, that it brings into operation a greater amount of talent than any other. It is acknowledged by every one, that the occurrence of great events, awakens the dormant energies of the human mind, and calls forth the most splendid and powerful abilities. It was the momentous question whether your country should be free and independent, and the declaration that it was so, which gave to you, Orators, Statesmen and Generals, whose names all future ages will delight to honour. The characters of men are generally moulded by the circumstances in which they are placed.—They seldom put forth all their strength without some powerfully exciting motives. But what motives can men have to qualify themselves for stations from which they are forever excluded on account of plebeian extraction? How can those be expected to prepare themselves for the service of their country when they know, that their services would be rejected, because unfortunately, they dissent from the established religion, and have honesty to avow it? But in a country like ours, where the most obscure individuals in society may, by their talents, virtues, and public services, rise to the most honourable distinctions, and attain to the highest offices which the people can give, the effectual inducements are presented. It is indeed true, that only a few who run in the race for political honour can obtain the prize. But although many come short, yet the exertions and progress which they make are not lost either on themselves or society. The suitability of their characters and talents for some other important station may have been perceived; at least the cultivation of their minds, and the effort to acquire an honourable reputation, may render them active and useful members of the community. These are some of the benefits peculiar to a popular government. Benefits which we have long enjoyed. And if we form any just estimate of their value, from us will "proceed thanksgiving and the voice of them that make merry."

From the Rev. Dr. Kendrick's Sermon.

THE TRIALS AND ENCOURAGEMENTS OF

CHRIST'S FAITHFUL MINISTERS.

The followers of Jesus Christ, and espe-

cially those whom he has called to preach

his Gospel, have much to endure, and much

to encourage them.

There is no comparison between the powers of the human mind, and the extent of the Gospel system, which will ultimately sustain a full and endless display of all the perfections of the God-head. The character and counsel of God must in some degree be understood by the ministers of Christ, and made the burden of all their preaching. But God to his saints is unseen, and to the world unknown—his judgments are in the great deep, and his ways past finding out.

No adequate ideas of God's power can be given. We have but a partial display of it in the creation of the heavens and the earth, and in their preservation. It appears also conspicuous in the moral world. His wisdom, which dictated the organization of matter and mind, and the combination of all created existences in one general system, adapted to the most glorious end, infinitely transcends all human conception. His goodness is equally unsearchable, comprehending all which is morally excellent, and is identified with all his works.

Beyond what God has declared of himself, he is veiled in clouds and darkness. "Who, by searching, can find out God? Who can find out the Almighty to perfection?"—He is opening upon the gaze of this world, through the medium of his glorious gospel, some of the leading features of his

Godhead, which both confound the wisdom of the wise, and sustain the faith and hope of his people.

A unity of being is declared of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, which is above explanation, and by some proudly rejected; but, to the children of the Kingdom, "holding the mystery of faith," it is made radical to the hope of eternal life. This view of the Godhead is associated with the system of redemption, with its vast provisions of mercy for an innumerable multitude of fallen men, chosen in Christ before the foundation of the world. Whatever else pertains to the universe will, undoubtedly, be rendered subservient to the consummation of this system. A little attention bestowed on the immensity of the work, of making God and his salvation known, must overwhelm a finite mind. Those of the most capacious, and the most ordinary capacities, ever consecrated to the ministry, have equally revolted from the attempt, again and again, until the woe became irresistible, and made any further opposition a crime. The servants of the sanctuary pause at the entrance upon the work, and exclaim, "Who is sufficient for these things?" Here human wisdom, strength, and fortitude fail, and here they would turn back, but for the promise of the invisible God, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

They are directed to another view the most appalling—the moral condition of those to whom they are sent forbids them all hope of success, unaided by that power which gave existence to the world, and order to chaos. It requires less power to crush the kingdoms of the earth, than to subdue the opposition of a sinner. Not all the arguments and eloquence of the Saviour himself, were sufficient to turn sinners from the ways of death to the love and service of God. But he had power to give eternal life to souls dead in trespasses and sins, and to quicken whom he would. The moral condition of mankind in this world is fully represented by the valley of dry bones, over which the prophet Ezekiel was sent to prophecy. Such an attempt, unauthorized by the Divine command, must have betrayed the most consummate folly. How vain the attempt of a frail mortal, by his own power and wisdom, to reduce to order and symmetry a valley of dry bones, clothed them with sinews, flesh and skin, and impart to them the power of life! Mankind, in their depraved condition, are equally removed from a life of godliness, and their recovery as far beyond human aid, as is a valley of dry bones from a resurrection to life. In this undertaking the fortitude of prophets has failed, and all human power has been unavailing. The ministers of Christ are appointed to labour, to impart the salvation of God to men, without being able, by their own agency, to do it. They are required to persevere under the most humiliating convictions, that "he that planteth is nothing, and he that watereth is nothing." Take from them the promise, that God, of his good pleasure, will give the increase, and their hope of success will at once perish. They may as well undertake to change the spots of the leopard, and the skin of the Ethiopian, as to induce those, accustomed to do evil, to learn to do well. The renovation of the human soul, which is antecedent to the practice of holiness, is a work beyond the efforts of all created power, and is a strong expression of the immediate agency of the Deity. The nature and strength of moral depravity, bid defiance to prayers, entreaties and warnings, and constitute a barrier, which nothing short of the Divine Spirit can remove.

The ministers of Christ have also to endure the rage of that part of the moral system, which is in opposition to God. We have abundant proof of a powerful and unremitting influence from fallen angels, co-operating with the wicked of this world, waging an exterminating war upon the kingdom of Christ. Those who are set for the defence of the Gospel are most exposed to the storms of persecution, and are frequently preferred, as was their Divine Master, to be the unmerited victims of reproach, of torture, and of death. They find a foe in every heart alienated from God, whose deadly opposition rarely slumbers. The prince of darkness holds in active employ against the cause of Christ, every spirit which is under the dominion of sin. There is nothing in error, superstition, pride or malice, but what has been employed, under all the variegated forms which apostate men and angels could devise, to blast the hopes of the servants of Christ, and make void their labours. They are required "to endure all things for the elect's sake," and to be "an example of suffering, affliction, and patience."

In the modern guise of the Martyr's fire, and other modes of torture, opposition appears in milder forms, but not less oppressive to their zeal for the Lord of hosts. Enchantments will often succeed in alluring from the service of God, or in chilling the ardour of the soul for the devotions of the sanctuary, when coercive measures will but stimulate to more fervent exertions.

In addition to these discouragements, the overseers of the flock of God often tremble under the weight of their charge. They are required "to watch for souls as they that must give account." No comparison can be supported between the worth of an immortal soul and all the temporal interests of this world. He who is intrusted with the ministry of reconciliation, holds an office vastly superior to the highest rank in earthly kingdoms. While sinners are stupid under his ministry, he assumes their fears, their sorrows, and their dangers. In his prayers, his exhortations and his preaching, he has them before him in the light of eternity, and groans under the weight of his fearful apprehensions, that they will fill up

Hon. Daniel Webster's discourse at Plymouth.

Hon. James Otis.

Philadelphia, for the relief of the sufferers from the late fire at Newcastle, Delaware, has amounted to \$3,065 5 cents.

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JUNE 26, 1824.

JUNE 26, 1824.

Columbia.—Captain Wise, who left on the 1st instant, reports that several of the El Vendador, (owned by the Cadiz, she had made captures of slaves to the value of \$25,000. The Congress of Columbia had assembled at Bogota, and the old Zea loan, which had been made by the negroes to revolt, and every white slave was under arms. Several of the boats had been taken. A Dutch frigate, the Lagaira on the 30th May, brought 50 days from May for the mission of beans, and rice, free of duty.

Brazil.—By the arrival of the Spartakandria, we have advices, that on the 1st of March, the Brazilian Congress was sworn to, at Rio de Janeiro, by the Emperor and the Heads of Government.

Spain.—We understand that the order has been issued by the Navy Department, to equip the United States ship, the Carolina, for immediate service, and that John Rodgers, who will bear the pendant of Commodore, is appointed to command the Mediterranean.

Thursday afternoon last, arrived in this city, the Commodore's Galliot, Sea Gull, Lieut. Com. Wm. G. T. Chapman, from Matanzas, and Commodore David Porter, Commandant of the West-India Station, and family, with Captain Finch, and several officers, all in good health.



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1824.

PROFESSOR CHASE.

It will give pleasure to the friends of Professor Chase, and of the Columbian College, to learn, that a letter from him, dated Halle, Germany, February 11, contains the welcome information of a material improvement in the state of his health. We predict that he will return during the ensuing autumn, and, we hope, with an invigorated mind, to the discharge of the duties of his office.

INDEPENDENCE—MONTHLY CONCERT.

The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will be celebrated on Monday, 4th of July. It has been suggested to the friends of the cause, that a concert of prayer in the evening. We presume, that no Christian needs anything but a mere suggestion of this kind, to feel the feelings which the day is fitted to excite in every heart, ought to prompt us to more fervent prayer for the circulation of the Gospel, which gives true peace and freedom to mankind.

THE EYE.

This very delicate and beautiful organ is exposed to many injuries, though protected by several admirable contrivances, which demonstrate the design and considerate kindness of the part of the Creator.

A fact is stated in the newspapers, which ought to be generally known. A person, entering a room where a gentleman was sitting, placed his hands over his eyes, in a painful mood, requiring the gentleman to assist him—a practice not uncommon, as it proved in this case, a dangerous disease. The gentleman made strong efforts to engage himself, and when released, he had himself entirely blind. No visible injury had been sustained by his eyes; but it is at least probable, that in the struggle, the optic nerves were either ruptured, or otherwise rendered useless. It is well known that the eye is merely an instrument. By means of its humours, which answer the purpose of lenses, the rays of light are brought to a focus on the retina, forming an image of the external object. The retina is the extension of the medullary portion of the optic nerves, which are connected with the brain. If these nerves are divided, the communication is destroyed, and the eyes are rendered useless, though otherwise perfect. The following case, related by an English surgeon, is in point:

A man, going through an hospital on the Quay, Ostend, in order to assist the wounded, fell from a height of about twenty feet, and was killed. He was a true picture of the old soldier—the thick mustache—the dark curled and careless locks—the countenance—the round ear-rings—the decoration of the legion of honour—all marked him out as one of the sons of glory. He advanced towards me bowing, and seemed to fix his full black eyes on mine, as he sought for my assistance. I begged to know where he was wounded; and he informed me that he had been shot through the head, and the wounds were nearly healed, but he was quite blind. I looked at his eyes, and saw no alteration in them from the appearance; but on closer inspection, I found the pupils dilated and fixed. He showed me the entrance and exit of the ball. It entered between the top line of the eye and whisker, and having passed through the head, came out exactly opposite the other ear and whisker. It was evident that the loss of vision was caused by the optic nerves having been divided by the ball in its passage. The intensity with which I examined the eyes, seemed to gather hopes of recovery. I beset as I told him of the irreparable loss of his sight; and I saw the tears start from those fine, but now useless eyes, with a sympathy that instantly affected my own. It was one of the most extraordinary wounds I ever witnessed which did not prove fatal.

La Fayette.—In the Legislature of Maryland, at its late session, a resolution of Mr. Phillips, of Salem, requesting the Governor and Council, to make such arrangements as would secure a distinguished friend of our country a suitable reception on the part of the State, was drawn up, and the necessary expense incurred thereon, was authorized to be adopted in both branches.

White Flint Wheat.—A new species of wheat, under this designation, has been recently cultivated in Cayuga county, N. Y., and has once more the pleasure of addressing you. Another year has produced a new variety of wheat, which is now ready to be sown, and to grow with his people, and to crown them with his blessing. Difficulties in the discharge of the cause of the Redeemer are permitted to us. If God be for us, who can be against us?

The affairs of the Burman Mission are in a high degree encouraging. It is believed that, by the present time, Dr. Price has a house erected at Ava, under the immediate eye of the Emperor, who condescended to furnish brick for the purpose. The voice of persecution has become silent as the grave. In June last, brother Jonathan Wade and wife, in company with Mrs. Judson, set sail from Boston for Calcutta, on their way to Burmah. Intelligence of their safe arrival at Rangoon, has been received. Brother Judson, in a letter dated December 9, 1823, says: "It is with great satisfaction I am able to inform you, that, after two months of tedious expectation and suspense, I had the inexpressible happiness, the day before yesterday, of welcoming Mrs. Judson once more to the shores of Burmah, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Wade. She is in pretty good health, and in appearance seems actually to have retrograded ten years, and to be the very person that arrived here in 1813, except that the fluency with which she spoke the language, on landing, betrayed her Burman cast." Brother Judson, having completed the translation of the whole of the New Testament, and of select portions of the Old, was about immediately to ascend the Irrawady, accompanied by Mrs. J. for Ava, where it is probable they will reside; leaving the infant church at Rangoon under the charge of brethren Hough and Wade. May the Lord conduct to perfection the work which, with such indications of mercy, He has begun.

Among the American Indians, the Board has three separate stations committed to its care. The *Carey Station*, in the Michigan Territory, under the superintendence of Mr. McCoy; the *Valley-Town Station*, directed by brethren Jones and Dawson; and the *Winning Station*, which enjoys the fostering attentions of the United Association of Georgia, and is committed to the charge of brother Compere. Each of these is in a state of considerable promise. More than 150 children are clothed, fed, and instructed. At the Valley Towns, during the past year, five (two of them Cherokee,) on a profession of their faith in Christ Jesus, have been baptized; and others, it is believed, are the subjects of holy impressions. Specimens of the improvement of the inhabitants of the forest, in the use of the pen and the needle, have been exhibited to the Board, which have afforded much gratification.

It is scarcely necessary to remind their brethren and the public, that measures, comprehensive and diversified as those with which they are by the General Convention intrusted, cannot be sustained, without a very considerable pecuniary expenditure. Employing the strictest economy, several thousand dollars are annually required. They wish not to conceal, that, in prosecuting the important objects of the Convention, their funds are exhausted; and they hereby most affectionately and most importunately call upon the friends of the cause of the Saviour, to come forward to their assistance. They will not urge the generous example of other Christian denominations, or the abundant resources of our own. They simply utter the voice of necessity, and beseech you, "by the mercies of God," that it may not be heard in vain.

The *Columbian College* continues to flourish. Its Theological and Classical students amount to nearly a hundred.

The annual meeting of the Board has been a season of harmony and gratitude. They have once more the pleasure of commending to their brethren throughout the Union, their beloved and laborious brother and Agent, the Rev. LUTHER RICE. They hope it may be in his power, during the year, to visit many of the Mission Societies, and, by the blessing of the Lord, revive the things that remain.

Praying that you may abound in every gift and grace, to the honour of the Redeemer, and that the time may soon arrive when he shall reign among the nations gloriously, we are your brethren and servants in the Gospel.

By order of the Board.
WM. STAUGHTON, Cor. Sec.
COLLEGE HILL, D. C.
near Washington City, June 1, 1824.

BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT HAMILTON, NEW-YORK.

A public examination and an exhibition were held, in this institution, on the 28th of May, and several succeeding days. Ten students, who their course of study, on this occasion.

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

The following paragraphs are selected from various letters received by the Agent:

CHARLOTTE, (Va.) June 14.

DEAR SIR,

Having received a few copies of No. 1, of your series of Tracts, I take the earliest opportunity to inform you, that, through a desire to promote the great object in view, I opened, on last Lord's-day, in one of my congregations, a subscription for a Female Tract Society, and met with auspicious encouragement. I hope I shall be able to raise 40 or 50 dollars for the General Tract Society.

As fast as you publish, therefore, I hope you will forward me enough for 20 or 40 subscribers. To avoid the difficulties which attend the formation of Societies with various officers, I proceed in the following manner.

"For the benefit of the Mos Ford Female Tract Society, we, whose names are hereto subscribed, promise to pay A. W. C. Agent of the Baptist General Tract Society, the several sums annexed to our names, on or before the first day of January, 1825."

This at once forms a Society; and I promise as Agent to furnish each subscriber with tracts proportionate to her subscription. This mode saves both money and trouble; that is, far more may be obtained, with much less difficulty. And in this way every Baptist minister may become an Agent, and make each of his congregations a Society.

ABNER W. CLOPTON.

MEADOW DALE, (Va.) June 3.

DEAR SIR,

"I have been trying to form an Auxiliary Tract Society; but nine tenths of the people do not understand its character. They wish to see some tracts, and if they like them they will consent to form a Society. This spirit prevails among the young. I may say among the children of this neighbourhood. If the managers of the Baptist General Tract Society should think proper to send me tracts I will be happy in dis-

tributing these silent, though powerful messengers. There is a wide field for their circulation at this place, and I feel flattering hopes, that when the tract system is understood, there can be something done towards advancing the Redeemer's Kingdom."

"POWELTON, (Ga.) June 10.

DEAR SIR,

"It becomes my duty to inform you, that in furtherance of the views of the Baptist General Tract Society of Washington City, an Auxiliary Society has been recently organized in this village.

"The officers of the Powelton Tract Society are—

Rev. Jesse Mercer, President.
Salem Town, A. M. Vice President.
Reuben T. Battle, Esq. Treasurer.
Mr. Cullen Battle, Agent."

"NORFOLK, (Va.) June 16.

"DEAR BROTHER—At a meeting of the Managers of the Baptist Tract Society of Norfolk, held last evening, it was ordered, that the Treasurer of the Society transmit to Mr. George Wood, Agent of the Baptist General Tract Society, the amount now on hand: three-fourths of the whole for the purchase of tracts, and one-fourth to aid the operations of the General Tract Society. And also to request the Agent to send on the tracts as soon as possible—entrusting to him the selection of them for us.

"In obedience to this order, I enclose the sum of \$40; which you will have the goodness to pay to the Treasurer of the Society, and send us, as soon as possible, the value of three-fourths of the whole.

"It is more than probable that this will be an important auxiliary to your Society. We have now about 120 subscribers; and, as soon as we are prepared to distribute tracts, we can obtain almost any number we desire."

INDIAN SCHOOL AT TONNAWANDA.

In the Star, of May 8, we published a brief history of this school, communicated by the Rev. Ely Stone, President of the Baptist Missionary Society of Genesee county, (N. Y.) The following extract should have been published at the same time:

Extract from the Report of the Teacher of the School at Tonnawanda, to the Board of Trustees.

"It is but just to observe that Red Jacket has been very indefatigable in his exertions to hinder all missionary operations among the Senecas, and that numerous obstacles have been thrown in the way, to prevent the instruction of the people. I have been threatened by Red Jacket, that the young warriors shall be let loose upon me, that our buildings shall be burned, &c. The Board are acquainted with the circumstances of my being removed off the reservation by the interference of Red Jacket and other pagans. I would also observe, that I was lately taken with a warrant, granted upon the complaint of the pagans. Their design was to have me imprisoned. I was however discharged. But notwithstanding the numerous embarrassments that we have laboured under, there has been some progress made in the school, agriculture, &c. The progress in the school has not been rapid; owing more to a want of constant attendance on the part of the scholars; and recesses occasioned by sickness, than to a want of activity on the part of the scholars. There has been a considerable increase of the school the present winter. There have been thirty scholars taught the past year, and considerable more than that number since I came here. Fifteen or sixteen females have been instructed in knitting. The art of making soap has been introduced, and several families derive benefit therefrom. Also the art of making light bread, and several other things of domestic economy.

Through the advice and instruction I have afforded them, I think some real improvement has been made in agriculture. The art of raising flax and potatoes has been introduced; and Little Beard, the Christian chief, having adhered to my instructions, had four acres of handsome wheat the last season. They begin to furnish themselves with bedsteads and tables, to light their houses with glass, and to furnish their tables in English style. On new year's day, it was pleasing to witness the improvement which has been made since I came here. A table was set in decent English taste, with twenty-one or two sets of cups and saucers, and with other articles, composing the usual tea-table apparatus; all which belonged to the Indians.

Considerable improvement has been made in their mode of dress. I judge that twenty or more of them wear pantaloons and vests, and some of them are now able to cut out clothes. Polygamy has been frequently and freely discoursed upon, and many of them begin to doubt the propriety of a plurality of wives. Two couples have been married agreeably to the laws of our country.

I have sanguine hopes, that these sons of the forest, (if not the descendants of Abraham,) will compose a part of the Redeemer's kingdom on earth. I hope we shall not be wearied in well-doing; for in due time we shall reap, if we faint not.

I beg leave to subscribe myself the Society's devoted servant.

ABEL BINGHAM.

Extract of a letter to a friend in Washington City, dated

ABBOTS CREEK, Davidson county, (N. C.) June 13.

DEAR BROTHER,

The missionary system seems to be gaining ground in our State. We have formed a missionary society at Abbot's Creek. There are two Missionary Societies within the bounds of our church.

I will take the liberty to inform you something of the wonders which the Lord seems to be doing among us; believing that every child of grace rejoices in heart at hearing of the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. We have been greatly favoured at home. We have been for twelve months, during which time there have been nearly one hundred, who have been added to the Baptist church at Abbot's Creek, and numbers more, we trust, have found pardon in the blood of the Lamb. Dear brother, our desires extend to the ends of the earth, and for that reason we have thought it a duty, incumbent on all who

wish well to the cause, to contribute their mites for the spread of the Gospel, not only on our American shores, but that destitute heathen.

Yours, with respect,

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Extract of a letter to a friend in Washington City, dated

SEDWICK, (Me.) May 29.

DEAR BROTHER,

A great religious excitement has prevailed in our District, and some hopeful appearances in other parts of the town. Eleven were baptized last week. A number more have hopes, that they are delivered from the power of darkness, and probably will be, by and by, translated into the kingdom of God's dear Son.

Present appearances do not promise an abundant harvest. But as many as are ordained to eternal life, and to be the subjects of this reformation, have been, or will be, converted to righteousness, and the rest, it is feared, will be more blind than before. We have been favoured with eight reforming seasons in this town, and it is hoped, that nearly one half of the souls in it, of twenty years old and upwards, are new born, and thus are the children of God. But it is feared, that we do not render unto the Lord according to the benefits received. Can you inform me, my dear brother, why it is, that those, who have been translated into the kingdom of God's dear Son, by being buried, and raised again, with him, are visibly so little for him, and appear half like those who remain in the world? Is it, that half of our virgins are foolish ones? Is it, because we fear the cross that is attached to the Christian banner? Is it, because we desire to share in that friendship of the world, which is enmity with God? Or is it, because we are deficient in decision of character, and half consent to divide the living child? I greatly desire to know why matters are thus; especially, where we have full liberty to stand for our lives, and for the cause and kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

I am, as ever, very sincerely yours,

DANIEL MERRILL.

Extract of a letter to a friend in Washington City, dated

POWELTON, (Geo.) June 8.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

The symptoms of religious influence, I think, are more promising and extensive. Our General Association was an interesting meeting. It seemed as if all were of one heart and one soul, and melting into one. I really think I never witnessed a more persuasive and heavenly fervour. The tear of affection and the glow of love suffused all Christian faces; while something like the solemnity of eternity fell on the whole congregation. A General Meeting in Columbia county since terminated with exceeding joy and animated prayers! In several other places I have heard of considerable attention. The Lord ride forth in the power of his Gospel, and let the slain be thick behind him.

I am yours, &c.

JESSE MERCER.

TO CHRISTIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Colonization Society appeals to you, as the disciples of the most humane, benevolent, and philanthropic master. It invites you to remember, on the day consecrated to a thankful recollection of our national independence, and the high privileges of our political existence, those whose freedom is but a name, and whose degradation in this country must be perpetual. It calls upon Christian friends to contribute, according to their ability, to the execution of a plan which will raise the fallen, illuminate the ignorant, and plant the seeds of knowledge and virtue on a shore, where injustice and superstition have long and cruelly oppressed our race. It invites you to aid in a work of mercy to human nature, both in this country and in Africa—to remove obstacles which obstruct the march of freedom—to annihilate the traffic in human blood, and to lift up the cross, the sign of immortality and salvation, before the barbarians of a mighty continent. It would influence you not only by motives of duty and charity, but also by those of policy and interest. Consider the condition and prospects of our country. The rapid increase of our coloured population portends misery, if not ruin. We cherish within the midst of us the elements of destruction. Let us, then, by a magnanimous effort, maintain and strengthen our African Colony—a Colony which God has protected—a Colony which will afford to those who may be transferred to it, invaluable blessings; and, while it contributes essentially to our national felicity, will prove us benevolent—prove us just. Two hundred and forty emigrants were, by the most recent accounts, in health at Monrovia. They rejoice in their situation, and invite their brethren to become members of their society. It is with you, Christians, to decide whether this settlement shall live and prosper. The funds of the Colonization Society are exhausted. It, therefore, in the name of humanity and religion, implores your assistance. Several ecclesiastical bodies have, much to their honour, requested their Churches to contribute in aid of the Colonization Society on the Fourth of July. Ministers of Jesus! we ask you, in the name of millions in this land and in Africa, to lend your aid, on that Sabbath which must excite the warmest gratitude of the Patriot, and truest devotion of the Christian, to this great cause of God and man.

By order of the Board of Managers,

R. R. GURLEY, Agent.

ORDINATIONS.

At Stillwater, (N. Y.) June 1st, the Rev. DAVID BERNARD was ordained to the work of the ministry. Sermon from Acts xxvi. 18. by the Rev. Leland Howard, of Troy; ordaining prayer, by the Rev. N. N. Whit- ing, of Schenectady; charge by the Rev. John Lamb, of Waterford; right hand of fellowship, by the Rev. John Hart, of Lansingburg. The audience was large, solemn, and attentive, and the interview truly interesting.

At Middletown, (Conn.) on the 10th inst. Rev. ENOCH GREEN, Jr. was ordained to the work of an evangelist. Introductory prayer, by Rev. John Nichols, of Woodstock; sermon, by Rev. Wm. Palmer, of Norwich;

ordinating prayer, by Rev. Augustus Bolles, of Windsor; charge, by Rev. Frederick Wightman; and right hand of fellowship by Rev. James A. Boswell, of Middletown.

In the First Baptist church in Lyme, (Conn.) on the 22d April, Brother NATHAN WILDMAN was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry. Sermon, by Rev. Wm. Bently; consecrating prayer, by Rev. Francis Darrow; charge, by Rev. Daniel Wildman (father of the candidate); right hand of fellowship by Rev. Asa Wilcox; concluding prayer by Rev. Wm. Palmer. The performance was interesting, and the congregation attentive and solemn.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Reader" is entitled to our thanks for his selection. He is, no doubt, aware that the topic on which it touches is earnestly controverted. We have hitherto taken no part in the discussion, for the simple reason, that by the course which we have pursued, we have more effectually aided to extirpate the error, than we could have done by a thousand arguments. The spirit of the age is opposed to it, and it will expire unless it be kept alive by controversy. Our correspondent will, therefore, see the propriety of our declining to rush "in medias res," where retreat would be impossible and victory almost as disastrous as defeat.

"A Baptist of the Old School" we feel every disposition to oblige. In his first communication, he seemed to imply, that no hint of disapprobation, relative to the article in question, had been made in the Star. He has sent us his communication again, somewhat varied. We think that he attaches to the expressions of "An American," a meaning which he would disclaim. We perceive no proof that he meant to keep out of view the "special and general providence of God." He insists strongly on the necessity of exertion, which no rational man will deny; but it is not candid to infer, that he has no reliance on the promises and grace of God. It ought always to be taken for granted, that a man means, what the nature of the subject itself requires him to mean, unless his expressions clearly point out a different construction. We ourselves made several strictures on certain points which we disapproved; but the general spirit and tenor of the article appeared to us unexceptionable. We are sorry that our friend is of a different opinion; but we must be governed by our own judgment.

Several other communications shall be attended to soon.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Henkle, Mr. SAMUEL STATTINUS, of this city, to Miss MARY ANN STEVENSON, of Prince George's county, Maryland.

At Lexington, Kentucky, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. G. T. Chapman, Mr. BOWEN REED McCLAIN, of Louisville, to Miss CATHERINE, daughter of Mr. A. Dumesnil, of the former.

DIED.

In this city, on the 19th instant, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, Bricklayer, a native of Hull, England, and for the last eight or nine years, a respectable inhabitant of Washington.

On the 21st instant, Mrs. SOPHIA LOUISA DAVIS, relict of the late James Davis, Esq. of Wilmington, Del. and daughter of the late Doctor Charles Nutter, of Somerset county, Maryland, in the 24th year of her age.

In Baltimore, on Thursday evening, the 17th instant, CHARLES W. REIS, son of the Rev. Edmund J. Reis, in the 18th year of his age.

At Philadelphia, on Monday last, in the 51st year of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE NALSON, who has been, for upwards of twenty years, in that city, at the head of one of the most prosperous and useful schools for females.

In London, RICHARD PARRY KNIGHT, Esq. long distinguished in the literary circles of Europe, who had the reputation of being one of the most eminent Greek scholars of the age. He has bequeathed his matchless collection of medals, drawings, and bronzes, worth at least £30,000, to the British Museum.

Tract Depository.

THE following Tracts, published by the "Baptist General Tract Society," are on hand, for sale, by John S. Meehan, the Depository, at the rate of 10 pages for one cent. Auxiliary Societies will be furnished at a discount of 10 per cent.—about the average cost.

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2. Life and Death of John Bunyan, } 12

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Orders for Tracts issued by the Baptist General Tract Society should be addressed to George Wood, the Agent of the Society, or to John S. Meehan, the Depository, Washington City, D. C.

June 26—t.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 26, 1824.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
Bacon	lb.	8	8 1/2
Candles	"	10	12
Cheese	"	7	9
Coffee, best	"	21	23
" common	"	19	20
Corn meal	bush.	45	
Flour	barrel	5 25	
" White wheat	"	5 50	
Lard	lb.	8	9
Lime, (Thomaston) retail	cask	1 75	
Mousses	gall.	28	
Oil, summer	"	42	
Salt	cwt.	3 00	
Sugar, best	cask	11 50	12
" common	"	9 00	
Whiskey, common	gall.	26	27
" old	"	45	

Poetry.

From Knight's Quarterly Magazine.
A SONG OF THE HUGUENOTS.
MONCONTOUR.

Oh, weep for Moncontour! Oh, weep for the
hour,
When the children of darkness and evil had
power:
When the horsemen of Valois triumphantly trod
On the bosoms that bled for their rights and
their God.

Oh, weep for Moncontour! Oh, weep for the
sain,
Who for faith and for freedom lay slaughter'd
in vain:
Oh, weep for the living, who linger to bear
The renegade's shame, or the exile's despair.

One look, one last look to the cots and the
towers,
To the rows of our vines, and the beds of our
flowers:
To the church where the bones of our fathers
decay'd.

Where we fondly had deemed that our own
should be laid.

Alas! we must leave thee, dear desolate home,
To the spearmen of Uri, the shavelings of Rome,
To the serpent of Florence, the vulture of
Spain,

To the Pride of Anjou, and the guile of Lor-
raine.

Farewell to thy fountains, farewell to thy
shades,

To the song of thy youth, and the dance of thy
maids,

To the breath of thy gardens, the hum of thy
bees,

And the long waving line of the blue Pyrenees.

Farewell, and for ever! The priest and the
slave

May rule in the halls of the free and the brave;
Our hearths we abandon—our land we resign—
But, Father, we kneel to no altar but thine!

Miscellany.

From Baxter's Works.

A settled calm and peace of soul is a
great mercy, and not to be undervalued and
looked at as nothing. The highest raptures
and passionate feeling joys are usually of
most doubtful sincerity. Not that I would
have any suspect the sincerity of them
without cause: but such passions are not so
certain signs of grace, as the settled frame
of the understanding and will: nor can we
so easily know that they are of the Spirit,
and they are liable to more questioning,
and have in them a greater possibility of
deceit. Doubtless it is very much that
phantasy and melancholy, and specially a
natural weakness and moveable temper
will do in such cases. Yet I doubt not but
solid men have high joys; and more we
might all have, if we did our duty: And I
would have no Christian content himself
with a dull quietness of spirit, but by all
means possible to be much in labouring to
rejoice in God, and raising their souls to
heavenly delights: O what lives do we lose,
which we might enjoy! But my meaning is
this: Look at these joys and delights as
mercies, but look not at them as marks of
trial; so as to place more necessity in them
than God hath done, or to think them to be
ordinary things. If you do but feel such an
high estimation of Christ and Heaven, that
you would not leave him for all the world,
take this for your surest sign. And if you
have but so much probability or hope of
your interest in him, that you can think of
God as one that loveth you, and can be
thankful to Christ for redeeming you, and
are gladder in these hopes of your interest
in Christ, and glory, than if you were
owner of all the world; take this for a
happy mercy and a high consolation. Yet
I mean not that your joy in Christ will be
always so sensible, as for worldly things;
but it will be more rational, solid, and deeper
at the heart. And that you may know
by this. You would not for all the plea-
sures, honours or profits in the world be
in the same case as once you were (supposing
that you were converted since you had the
use of reason and memory) or at least as
you see the ungodly world still lie in.

From the Boston Telegraph.
PROFESSOR GRIESBACH.

It is pretty generally known, we suppose,
that this eminent theological critic, in com-
paring different manuscripts in reference to
his edition of the Greek Testament, al-
ways presumed, other things being equal,
in favour of the *less obvious* reading. This
was his fundamental principle, in attempt-
ing to ascertain the correct reading; and
was predicated on the supposition, that a
passage would less probably be altered
from an obscure to an explicit signification,
than the reverse. The principle may be
correct in its general application. But that
it should hold in every instance, is very im-
probable.

Waving this point, however, we may re-
mark that the advocates of Unitarianism
have taken great advantage of his interpre-
tation in many cases, as considering it more
favourable to their particular views, than
the common translation of the Bible. Ac-
cordingly Professor Griesbach stands with
them in every high estimation.

But what was the effect of this interpre-
tation upon the mind of the interpreter
himself? He must be allowed to have per-
ceived the force of such alterations, as
clearly as any other man can do, and what
was the result? Very different indeed from
that which Unitarians deduce from it—a
firm conviction of doctrines which they de-
nounce as false and dangerous. The doc-
trine of the Trinity in Unity was as fully
and firmly believed by Professor Griesbach,
as perhaps by any person living. Hear his
own plain and solemn words:

"Meantime it may appear to some per-
sons that I have not a little impaired the
evidence of one doctrine, and one too of
prime excellence, the doctrine I mean of
the proper divinity of Jesus Christ, when
they find not only the celebrated passage, 1
John v. 7, thrown out of the text, but also
the received reading of 1 Tim. iii. 16: (as

well as of Acts xx. 28.) brought into doubt,
and left to the judgment of the reader.
Wherefore, that, as far as possible, I may
remove all unfair surmises, and deprive il-
disposed men of every handle for calumny,
I first of all publicly declare, and take God
to witness, that I entertain no doubt what-
ever respecting the truth of that doctrine.
And indeed the arguments and passages of
Scripture by which the proper Deity of
Christ is established, are so numerous and
so clear, that I am truly at a loss to conceive
how any person, granting the divine au-
thority of the Holy Scriptures, and adopting
just rules of interpretation, can call this
doctrine in question."

From the Rhode Island American.
THE GREEK CAUSE.

Extract of a letter, dated Leghorn, March
30, 1834, from a highly respectable
American gentleman, resident in that city,
to his friend in this town.

The glorious struggle of the Greeks,
there is just foundation to believe, will ter-
minate in their freedom from their late
most cruel tyrants. There is not now a
Grecian in the Morea, or Epirus, who is not
completely armed; and their courage and
their perseverance would have been hono-
rable, in the noblest periods of their il-
lustrious ancestors. The first gun they had,
was forced from the hand of a Turk. They
are in possession of every fortress of the
Morea, except Patras, which is on the eve
of surrendering. They never inquire the
number of their enemies, but where they
are! They advance, always, with the con-
fidence of success, when their adversaries
are threefold their own number, and in na-
ny instances still greater. They have more
than 100 vessels of war, from 10 to 28
guns, and in every instance, have they
sought the Turkish squadron, though con-
taining many ships of 80 guns. There is
no example of their being defeated, or of
their flight. They have already burnt 3
ships of 80 guns, many frigates and cor-
vettes. Lord Byron has been made a Gre-
cian Senator, and he now commands 800
men. The officers are English, French and
Spaniards. He has clothed them at his own
expense, and devotes his ample fortune to
their cause.—He will one day be the second
Homer, and recount in his sublime verse,
the Grecian war, as the former has done
that of Troy. It is said the Grand Seignor
is preparing his last effort; but the Greeks
are ready to meet them; and when they do,
the Turks will be crushed. There never
was a nation unitedly determined to be
free, that did not accomplish their pur-
pose. They have every incitement which
can render their hearts invulnerable; the
example of their ancestors, and the impos-
sibility to treat with their foes, who acknow-
ledge no bonds or treaties, to bind them,
when they shall have the power to avenge
themselves on rebels and enemies to their
diabolical creed. They have now raised a
loan in England, which will greatly aid
them. About two thirds of the Morea be-
longed to the Grand Seignor, or the Mes-
sias—these are now confiscated, and form
the most fertile lands, in the finest and
richest soil in Europe. What they most want
is a frigate or two, which they would fear-
lessly lay along side the largest ship of the
Turks. Should the generous enthusiasm
which I have learnt prevails in the United
States, in their favour, produce sufficient,
I should recommend it to be converted into a
frigate. It would remain a long monument
of our affection to their cause, and would
draw from them the most grateful returns.
When they are permanently freed, the Morea
will offer to our commerce a great
opening, infinitely superior to the Black
Sea; for in the latter, there is little we
want, and nothing we have that they want.
The Morea produces a great variety of
articles which would suit our markets—oils
of every quality, raw silk, medical drugs, cur-
rants, dried fruits, a most valuable species
of acorns, about three times the size of ours,
and invaluable for tanning leather, &c. &c.

Congress.

List of Public Acts passed during the first
session of the Eighteenth Congress.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the
Treasury to furnish, for the use of the Ter-
ritory of Arkansas, an abstract of the mili-
tary bounty lands lying within the same.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled
"An act for the relief of persons imprisoned
for debt."

An act concerning discriminating duties
of tonnage and impost.

An act making a partial appropriation for
the year 1834.

An act further extending the term of half
pay pensions to the widows and children of
officers, seamen, and marines, who died in
the public service.

An act authorizing the commissioners of
the sinking fund to purchase the seven per
cent. stock of the United States in the year
one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

An act to authorize the surveying and
making a road from a point opposite to Mem-
phis, in the state of Tennessee, to Little
Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas.

An act to revive and continue in force an
act, entitled "An act for fixing the compensa-
tions of the Secretary of the Senate and
Clerk of the House of Representatives, of
the clerks employed in their offices, and of
the Librarian."

An act to authorize the laying out and
opening certain public roads in the territory
of Florida.

An act to regulate the surveying of public
and private land claims in the southern
part of Alabama.

An act to extend the time limited for the
settlement of private land claims in the ter-
ritory of Florida.

An act to repeal in part an act, entitled
"An act to lessen the compensation for
marshals, clerks, and attorneys, in the cases
therein mentioned."

An act making appropriations for the mili-
tary service of the United States for the
year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-
four.

An act for the better organization of the
district courts of the United States within
the state of Alabama.

An act to define the boundary line be-
tween the Edwardsville and Springfield land
districts, in the state of Illinois.

An act to change the terms of the Dis-
trict Court of the United States, for the
Kentucky District.

An act to authorize the employing of cer-
tain assistants in the General Land Office.

An act making appropriations for the
support of Government, for the year one
thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act
for the establishment of a Turnpike Com-
pany in the county of Alexandria, in the
District of Columbia."

An act extending the term of pensions
granted to persons disabled, and to the
widows, &c. of those who have been slain,
or who have died in consequence of wounds
or casualties received while in the line of
their duty, on board the private armed ships
of the United States, during the late war.

An act confirming certain acts of James
Miller, as Governor of the Territory of Ar-
kansas, and for other purposes.

An act to change the terms of the Circuit
and District Courts of the United States, in
the State of Ohio, and one of the terms of
the Circuit Court in Kentucky.

An act giving the consent and sanction of
Congress to a certain act of the Legislative
Court of the Territory of Florida.

An act to alter the times of holding the
District Court of the United States for the
District of Illinois.

An act making appropriations for the
support of the Navy of the United States,
for the year one thousand eight hundred and
twenty-four.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled
"An act supplementary to the act, entitled
"An act for the relief of persons imprisoned
for debt."

An act making appropriations for certain
fortifications of the United States, for the
year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-
four.

An act to alter the times of holding the
Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.

An act to procure the necessary surveys,
plans, and estimates, upon the subject of
roads and canals.

An act rewarding the officers and crews of
two gigs, or small boats, under the com-
mand of Lieutenant Francis H. Gregory of
the United States' Navy.

An act for enclosing the burial ground of
Christ Church, Washington Parish.

An act declaring the consent of Congress
to certain acts of the State of Alabama.

An act altering the times of holding the
courts in the District of Columbia.

An act to provide for the extinguishment
of the debt due to the United States, by the
purchasers of public lands.

An act providing for the appointment of
an Agent to the Osage Indians, west of the
Missouri, &c.

An act to amend the several acts impos-
ing duties on imports.

An act providing for a grant of land for
the seat of government in the Territory of
Florida, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to an act, approved
on the third day of March, one thousand
eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An
act providing for the correction of errors
in making entries of land at the Land Of-
fices."

An act to improve the navigation of the
Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

An act to authorize the creation of a stock
to an amount not exceeding five millions of
dollars, to provide for the awards of the
Commissioners under the Treaty with Spain,
of the twenty-second of February, one thou-
sand eight hundred and nineteen.

An act changing the mode of surveying
the public lands, on any river, lake, bayou,
or water course.

An act to alter the times of holding the
Circuit and District Courts of the United
States for the District of South Carolina.

An act to enable the President to hold
treaties with certain Indian tribes, and for
other purposes.

An act making further appropriations for
the military service of the United States for
the year one thousand eight hundred and
twenty-four, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations to carry
into effect certain Indian treaties.

An act to allow the bounty to vessels em-
ployed in the cod fisheries, in certain cases.

An act making appropriations for deep-
ening the channel leading into the harbour of
Presque Isle, and for repairing Plymouth
Beach.

An act concerning pre-emption rights in
the Territory of Arkansas.

An act to fix the Western boundary line
of the Territory of Arkansas, and for other
purposes.

An act making an appropriation towards
the extinguishment of the Quapaw title to
lands in the Territory of Arkansas.

An act authorizing the employment of
additional clerks, and certain messengers,
and assistants, and other persons, in the
several Departments.

An act to allow a salary to the Collectors
of the Districts of Nantucket and Pensacola,
and to abolish the office of Surveyor of the
District of Pensacola.

An act to confer certain powers on the
Levy Court of the county of Alexandria, in
the District of Columbia, and for other pur-
poses.

An act further to regulate the inspection
of flour in the county of Alexandria.

An act to authorize masters of vessels, in
certain cases, to clear out either at the cus-
tom house of Petersburg or that of Rich-
mond.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act
to amend an act for the establishment of a
Territorial Government in Florida, and for
other purposes."

An act granting donations of land to
certain actual settlers in the Territory of
Florida.

An act to authorize the State of Indiana to
open a canal through the Public Lands to
connect the navigation of the rivers Wabash
and the Miami.

An act authorizing an examination and
survey of the Harbour of Charleston, in
South Carolina, of St Mary's in Georgia,
and of the coast of Florida, and for other
purposes.

An act to alter the Judicial Districts of
Virginia, and for other purposes.

An act for altering the time for holding
the Circuit Court of the United States for
the fourth circuit in the Maryland District.

An act to provide for the sale of lands
conveyed to the United States in certain
cases, and for other purposes.

An act enabling the claimants to lands
within the limits of Missouri, and Territory
of Arkansas, to institute proceedings to try
the validity of their claims.

An act providing for the disposition of
three several tracts of land in Tuscarawas
county, in the State of Ohio, and for other
purposes.

An act supplementary to the several acts
providing for ascertaining and adjusting the
titles and claims to land in the St Helena
and Jackson Court-House Land Districts.

An act explanatory of an act, entitled "An
act to provide for the extinguishment of the
debts due to the United States, by the pur-
chasers of public lands;" approved on the
eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight
hundred and twenty-four.

An act to allow further time to complete
the issuing and locating of Military Land
Warrants.

An act making an appropriation for the
use of the Library of Congress, and for
furnishing rooms in the Capitol.

An act to authorize the building of Light-
Houses, Light-vessels, and Beacons, therein
mentioned, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the President to ex-
change five arpens of land, on the south
side of the public lot, at Baton Rouge, for
an equal quantity of land on the north side
of said lot.

An act to regulate the mode of practice
in the Courts of the United States for the
District of Louisiana.

An act supplementary to "An act pro-
viding for the examination of titles to land
in that part of the State of Louisiana situ-
ated between the Rio Honda and the Sabine
river."

An act to complete the survey of the
Southern and Western Boundary of the State
of Missouri.

An act supplementary to an act passed on
the thirteenth day of June, one thousand
eight hundred and twelve, entitled, "An
act making further provisions for settling
the claims to land in the Territory of Mis-
souri."

An act granting certain lots of ground to
the Corporation of the city of Mobile, and to
certain individuals of said city.

An act in further addition to "An act to
establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization,
and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on
that subject."

An act explanatory of an act, entitled,
"An act for the relief of the officers, volun-
teers, and other persons, engaged in the
late campaign against the Seminole Indians,
passed the fourth of May, one thousand
eight hundred and twenty-two."

An act to authorize the President of the
United States to enter into certain negotia-
tions relative to lands located under Virginia
Military Land Warrants, lying between
Ludlow's and Roberts's lines, in the State of
Ohio.

An act to authorize the surveying and
making of a road from a point in the north-
western boundary of the State of Ohio, near
the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake
Erie, to Detroit, in the Territory of Michi-
gan.

An act to revive and extend the term of
certain pensions, which have expired by
limitation.

An act to regulate the fees of the Regis-
ters of Wills, in the several counties within
the District of Columbia.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the
Treasury to exchange a stock, bearing an
interest of four and one-half per cent., for
certain stocks, bearing an interest of six per
cent.

An act granting to the Corporation of
Tuscaloosa certain lots and privileges over
the reservations, and commons in said town.

An act reserving to the Wyandot Tribe
of Indians a certain tract of land, in lieu of
a reservation made to them by treaty.

An act supplementary to the act "to incor-
porate the inhabitants of the City of
Washington," passed the fifteenth of May,
one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and
for other purposes.

An act for the relief of the corporation of
the church of St. Anne, and to authorize the
extension of Larned Street, in the town of
Detroit.

An act making an appropriation for the
payment of the claims of Daniel D. Tomp-
kins, late Governor of the State of New-
York, against the United States.

An act granting a tract of land to the
parish of West Baton Rouge, on certain con-
ditions.

The whole of the acts, of a public and
private character, passed during the session,
amounted to two hundred and eleven. Be-
sides these, the following resolutions were
adopted:

1. Resolutions providing a place of deposit
for the portrait of Columbus, and directing
the distribution of certain copies of the
Declaration of Independence, now in the
Department of State.

2. Resolution in relation to an intended
visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to the
United States.

Advertisements.

Fashionable Hat Store.

PENNELL PALMER,

GOLDEN HAT,

Pennsylvania Avenue;

PARTICULARLY recommends to the pub-
lic, and citizens generally, the new and
elegant

Superior Drab Hats,

Now on hand, just finished, and fitted for sum-
mer wear, a new and superb style of gen-
tleman's habit—manufactured under the particu-
lar care and management of the subscriber.

These Hats are the more particularly recom-
mended, on account of their being also useful
the work of mechanics, professing the business,
and under the inspection of the Subscriber's
experience.

ON HAND,

A great variety of every description of Hats,
Beavers, Casters, & Rorams,
Of all sizes, always to be had as above.

May 22—5f

Prospectus
OF THE
SUNDAY SCHOOL
MAGAZINE,
TO BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY
BY
THE AMERICAN
Sunday School Union

The time was, when the announcement
new periodical work would have required
author to avow himself the advocate of a
theory in philosophy, of some party in
or of some sect in religion. But that time
now passed away, and in presenting the
public the prospectus of a new Magazine,
devoted to the cause of benevolence and
piety, we may hope for a favourable recep-
tion, though we lay claim to the patronage
particular sect, or denomination, but only
to invite the support of all.

Sabbath School instruction has been
universally, and deservedly approved, as
classes of well informed persons, that
friends have more cause to complain of
ference, than of opposition. But notwith-
standing the general favour which these in-
stitutions have obtained in the public mind,
effort is required to give an impetus and
direction, to the exertions of those who
pursue this mode of Christian benevolence.
And the Managers of the American Sun-
day School Union believing that a Monthly
Magazine, adapted to the purposes of the
would promote these important ends, have
resolved to publish such a journal, relying
blessing of God to crown their labours
success. To secure the patronage required
support this work, the Managers address
selves directly to the friends of the
and to all who are engaged in the arduous
self denying duties of Sabbath School in-
struction, to bespeak their favourable re-
sponse, and steady support, of the

SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGAZINE

The American Sunday School Union
was organized in the city of Philadelphia on
the 25th of May, 1824, now numbers
auxiliaries, seven hundred and eighty
schools, having seven thousand three
and thirty-seven teachers, and forty-
six hundred and eighty-one scholars.
All the funds and books of the late Phi-
ladelphia Sunday and Adult School Union
now become the property of this Society,
and the many expressions of pleasure and
gratitude, which have been given to its
pious and distinguished individuals from
near and distant sections of the United
States, render it in fact, as well as in name, a
National Institution.

The following resolution, passed at the
annual meeting of the Sunday and Adult
School Union, will show the importance
very numerous and respectable meet-
ings, and the high regard in which it is
held by the Board of Managers.

On the motion of the Rev. R. S. Knapp,
of Ohio, seconded by the Rev. H. A. Hays,
of New-York,

"Resolved, That this meeting have
with great pleasure, that measures have
been adopted to publish a Monthly Magazine,
devoted to the interests of Sunday Schools,
that they do unanimously, and most
approve the contemplated work, and
recommend it to the patronage of the
(Signed)

ALEXANDER HENRY, Pres.
JOHN C. PECHIN, Rec. Sec.

With such encouragement to com-
plete the plan on which it will be con-
ducted, the object of this work will be, to
summarily record of the proceedings of
American Sunday School Union and its
auxiliary and kindred societies, in all parts
of the world; to make public the best meth-
ods of conducting Sabbath Schools, admitting
discussion of such questions as relate to
management; to notice, and review, with
books, and such treat on subjects of
importance; to give such hints on training
in the fear of the Lord, as are suited to the
circumstances, as well as the Sabbath School
set such well authenticated facts, and
and memoirs of pious youths, as tend to
the power of divine truth, encourage
Sabbath School Teachers, and inspire
minds of the pious; and, finally, to
readers of all classes, to take their
prayers and labours necessary for the
education of the rising generation.

TERMS.

I. A Number, consisting of 32 octavo
pages, printed on fine paper and a good type,
published on the first day of every
month, making one volume of about 320
pages.

II. The price of the work will be
and fifty cents per annum, payable at the
office of the sixth Number.

III. Subscriptions will not be received
less period than one year, and no sub-
scriptions must be given before the
publication of the eleventh number of a
volume.

IV. Societies, or individuals, who
copies, may receive a seventh copy
gratis.

Subscriptions are respectively
—Those who procure them are requested
transmit a list of their names and places
desired, stating the mode of conveyance
in a fair hand, to A. Claxton, Agent
American